are very effective. But, by using them for a longer period time, the purpose is not served. Just now the Minister has said that DDT was used to control malaria in our country, but the results are disastrous. Malarial parasite has become resistant to the use of DDT and, therefore, it is not at all advisable to use such DDTs and BHCs to control malaria. Drugs which are banned all over the world about two to three decades back, we are still continuing to use in our country. That is most harmful. One thing is that the parasites against which the drugs are being used are becoming resistant. Secondly it is having a very adverse effect on the human systems. It has got genetic and carcino-Genic effects. I would like to know whether a study has been made into the levels of DDT in the Indian population. Because these drugs are absorbed by vegetables and fruits like grapes. If you spray the drug, the grapes absorb it. What are the levels of DDT/BHC in grapes? What are the levels of such drugs in the human blood? They are having a very, very bad effect on our health. Can you indicate a date by when these drugs would be totally prohibited from being used? They are very harmful. I would like to know from the Minister whether the Government would come forward with a definite policy in this regard. That is the question.

श्री मोहम्मद अयूब खान: मोहतरम चेयरमैन साहब, यह बात सत्य है कि डी.डी.टी. काफी खतरनाक कीटनाशक दवाई है। एक दफा इसका स्प्रे होने के बाद इसका वातावरण में असर काफी लम्बे समय तक रहता है। अगर हम खेत में छिड़कते है तो खेत की फसल के साथ जो भूसा होता है उस पर उसका असर होगा। जो जानवर उसको खाएगा तो उस जानवर के अंदर उसका असर जाएगा। जिस जानवर से दूध बनेगा उस दूध में उसका असर होगा। उस दूध को जब आदमी पीएगा तो उस पर उसका असर होगा। इसलिए यह हानिकारक चीज है। इस हानि की बदौलत इसको बंद किया गया है और यह बंद करने के लिए मैंने बताया था कि जो डीलर्स हैं, 101 लाख के करीब है, कीटनाशक दवाईयों का लाइसेंस जिनके पास है, ये लाइसेंस होल्डर्स जो हैं उनको डी.डी. टी. सप्लाई नहीं किया जाता है। जो हेल्थ परपज के लिए दस हजार मैट्रिक टन डायरेक्ट हेल्थ के लिया जाएगा वह सिर्फ हेल्थ परपज के लिए यूज किया जाएगा न कि फारमर्स द्वारा या किसानों द्वारा किया जाएगा। **(व्यवधान)**

Financial assistance to Maharashtra for Tribal Development Scheme

*124. DR. SHRIKANT RAMCHANDRA JICHKAR: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the assistance given to the State of Maharashtra during the last three years to supplements its efforts in tribal development schemes, particularly relating to Family Oriented Income Generating Schemes;

(b) the details of such schemes; and

(c) the first five States which have availed of the maximum assistance under the schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI K.V. THANGKA BALU): (a) The assistance given by the Ministry of Welfare to the State of Maharashtra during the last three years to supplement its efforts in tribal development schemes, including Special Central Assistance, which is meant primarily for Family Oriented Income Generating Schemes is as follows:-

1992-93	2345.51
1993-94	3245.97
1994-95	3937.50

(b) The details of such schemes are given in the enclosed Statement. (See below)

(c) The first five States which have availed of the maximum assistance under the schemes in the last three years, year-wise, in serial order, are as follows:—

Year	S.No.	State
1992-93	1.	Madhya Pradesh
	2.	Bihar
	3.	Orissa
	4.	Gujarat
	5.	Maharashtra
1993-94	1.	Madhya Pradesh
	2.	Orissa
	3.	Bihar
	4.	Rajasthan
	5.	Maharashtra
1994-95	1.	Madhya Pradesh
	2.	Orissa
	3.	Maharashtra

Year	S.No.	State
	4.	Gujarat
	5.	Rajasthan

Statement

List of schemes under which assistance has been given to the State of Maharashtra by Ministry of Welfare for trial development in the last three years (1992-93, 1993-94 and 1994-95)

1. Special Central Assistance for Tribal Sub-Plan
2. Grants under Article 275(1), 1st Proviso of the Constitution
3. Establishment of Ashram Schools in Tribal Sub-Plan areas
4. Scheme of Education Complexes in low literacy pockets for development of women literacy in tribal areas
5. Vocational Training Institutes in tribal areas
6. Grant-in-aid to State Tribal Development Cooperatives Corporations for minor forest produce operations
7. (a) Award of Research Fellowship in various aspects of tribal development
   (b) Grant-in-aid for supporting projects of All India Inter-State nature
8. Assistance to Voluntary Organisations working for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes
9. Scheme of Post-Matric Scholarship to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for studies in India
10. Coaching and Allied Scheme for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes
11. Book Bank for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students

DR. SHRIKANT RAMCHANDRA JICHKAR: Mr. Chairman, Sir, our difficulty is that many times when figures are given, these figures do not tally with the actual figures given by different sources. The figures given in the Annual Report with respect to the same topic or subject-heads differ. Even in this case we are at a disadvantage to quote these figures or to give a reference of these figures when we write something or publish something or say something. Now, here, Sir, the Annual Report figures show that Maharashtra got Rs. 18 crores in 1992-93 whereas the Minister just now said that Maharashtra got Rs. 23.45 crores. In 1993-94, the Annual Report says that Maharashtra got Rs. 22.34 crores. Here the Minister says that Maharashtra got Rs. 32 crores. Would the Minister enlighten us on this?

Secondly, I want to know what these Family-Oriented Income Generating Schemes are. We should know about these schemes. How many people and how many families have actually derived benefit out of these schemes?

SHRI K.V. THANGKA BALU: Sir, the hon. Member is right. I have mentioned the figures. The Government of India had sanctioned to the Maharashtra Government, in the year 1992-93, Rs. 23 crores out of which Rs. 18 crores was earmarked for the family-oriented schemes specifically. In the year 1993-94 also, we had released Rs. 32.45 crores out of which Rs. 22 crores had been earmarked only for the purpose of the family-oriented schemes. I have mentioned the SCA figures in regard to Maharashtra. As for the actual achievements for the country, in the year 1992-93, 8,95,862 families had benefited. In 1993-94, nine lakh families had benefited. And in 1994-95, 10,12,175 families have got benefits out of these schemes.

DR. GOPALRAO VITHALRAO PATIL: What are the components of these schemes?

SHRI K.V. THANGKA BALU: We have given assistance under the Special Central Assistance for Tribal Sub-Plan; we have given assistance for the Establishment of Ashram Schools in Tribal Sub-Plan Areas; we have given assistance for education complexes in low literacy areas for development of women literacy, particularly in tribal areas, for Vocational Training Institutes in tribal areas, for Grant-in-aid to State Tribal Development Cooperatives and Corporations for minor forest produce, for Award of Research Fellowship in various aspects of tribal development and for Grant-in-aid for supporting projects of All-India, inter-State nature. We have also given assistance to voluntary organisations working for the welfare of the Scheduled Tribes, for the Scheme of Post-Matric Scholarship to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, for Coaching and Allied Schemes for Scheduled

Tribe Students and also book bank schemes. These are the schemes under which the programme is implemented.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Second supplementary.

DR. SHRIKANT RAMCHANDRA JICHKAR: Sir, the Minister has said that 10 lakh families have benefited. It is indeed spectacular. He deserves congratulations on that. But then, I want one clarification from him. If 10 lakh families have benefited in Rs. 39 crores, how much benefit has each family got? It will come to a couple of hundred rupees. Out of Rs. 39 crores, 10 lakh families have benefited! What is the actual benefit per family? I am not clear as to what sort of actual benefits have gone to the families. There may be some general types of schemes under which each family may not have got individual benefits, but must have got general benefits. I would like the Minister to clarify more on this aspect.

Now, should I put the second supplementary, Sir?

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have already put it.

DR. SHRIKANT RAMCHANDRA JICHKAR: Sir, that was a clarification sought on the reply to the first supplementary. I would like to put my second supplementary.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right.

DR. SHRIKANT RAMCHANDRA JICHKAR: My second supplementary is this, Sir. As per the (c) part of the reply, the State of Bihar was No. 2 in taking the benefits of these schemes. In 1993-94. Bihar went to the No. 3 position. And in 1994-95, Bihar is not among the first five. What is the reason? Why has Bihar not utilised this money? Why did Bihar, which was No. 2, in 1992-93, became No. 3 in 1993-94 and is not at all there among the first five in 1994-95 whereas Maharashtra is going up? What is the reason for this?

SHRI K.V. THANGKA BALU: Sir, every year, the State Governments are submitting proposals to the Central Government. On the basis of the recommendations made by the State Governments, we release monies to the State Governments for various schemes as I mentioned before. Even this year, Maharashtra has got only Rs. 36 crores whereas last time, we released Rs. 39 crores, because they have not submitted their proposals accordingly. As and when they submit their proposals, we do recommend the money to be sent immediately.

With regard to Bihar, in fact, the Bihar Government did not submit the proposals in time. Also, whatever money we have sent them, they have not utilised also. Even the 'utilised' certificate has not come to us. That is why even last time, we stopped the grant to the Bihar Government.

MR. CHAIRMAN: One clarification is required about the number of families benefited. How much money has a family actually got?

DR. SHRIKANT RAMCHANDRA JICHKAR: Rs. 39 crores for about 10 lakh families. I want a clarification on that.

SHRI K.V. THANGKA BALU: The proposals were sent by the State Governments. The ITDP consists of area development. The number of families they select in the areas is the criterion. As per the State Government's recommendations, we sanction money to the State. It is for the State Government to see that the money is disbursed for the development and welfare of Scheduled Tribe families. Accordingly, they submit figures. I have mentioned the figures given by the Maharashtra Government.

Target for Production of Rabi Food-grains

*125. SHRI IQBAL SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the target fixed by Government for production of Rabi foodgrains in the country during the year 1995-96;

(b) the target fixed by Government for the State of Punjab in this regard; and

(c) the concrete steps Government propose to take to achieve the targets of foodgrains production in Punjab?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MOHD. AYUB KHAN): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.